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RALEIGH: FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1864.

Interesting Documents.

We publish to-day the substance of the reply made by Gov. Brown to Gen. Sherman; also, the letter of the Hon. A. H. Stephens on the condition of the country.

We shall publish in our next a letter from the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South-Carolina, addressed to President Davis, in which he urges a Convention of all the States both North and South as the surest means of attaining a permanent peace.

These documents will be read with much interest. All three of them will appear in our next Weekly issue.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the great men of the country are turning their attention with increased earnestness to the importance of some policy which will close this bloody and unnatural war, and restore peace to our afflicted people. God speed their efforts!

A GENEROUS DONATION.—Among the donations to the soldiers' Aid Society of Orange, published in the Recorder, we see one of five thousand dollars by Mr. Henry N. Brown, of that place. In these days of selfishness when love of money—that "root of all evil"—is predominant, such a deed deserves to be widely chronicled. It speaks for itself, and needs no eulogy.

Squabbling over the Spoils.

It is known that the Confederate and Conservative of this City, cordially united in the late political movement by which Gov. Vance was re-elected and the Legislature thrown into hotch potch. There was no principle in this union—it was simply a movement for the spoils; and now, when a temporary success has crowned their efforts, those Judases who hold the bag are not disposed to count out fairly to the hungry allies who yelped and cried with them in the chase. The Confederate of the 3d October says:

"In its last issue the Conservative asks, 'Has it become an offence for any one to differ with Mr. Davis, in the estimation of the Confederate?'—The vote of thirty thousand of President Davis' friends in the last election affords sufficient evidence that they overlook differences with Mr. Davis when duty requires. Where is it to be shown that a difference with Gov. Vance may be overlooked in a similar way? We think we hear the Conservative answer, 'When some friend of Mr. Davis can be found with whom Gov. Graham will sympathize on all points.'
And the Conservative of the 4th October replies, and endeavors to show that these thirty thousand votes were not polled for Gov. Vance; and that if you subtract from Gov. Vance those votes that were cast for him under protest, 'it will leave but a small number who really voted for Gov. Vance purely from a sense of duty.' Those of the originals who voted for him 'purely from a sense of duty' to their country, shall have something; but those who voted for him 'purely from a sense of duty' to themselves must remain out in the cold, and suck the paw of nothingness for sustenance.—Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. If those who voted for him 'purely from a sense of duty' to themselves are to get nothing, we fear that Col. George Little's wallet of Staff-Officers will soon be empty; and in that event nothing will be left to him but to volunteer, and rush into the ranks."
Foremost fighting, fall!"

But seriously, with what disgust and contempt must the honest people of the State regard this scramble for the spoils! "I am entitled to so and so, because I voted for Gov. Vance." And the reply is, "Not so fast, Mr. Graspall. We recognize a 'small number' who are entitled to something; but the truth is, as possession is nine-tenths of the law, we do not know that we shall give any of you anything—and besides, we wait it all ourselves." The Tiger and the Catamount united in the chase; and after they had succeeded in running down their prey, the Tiger took possession of it, showed his teeth and growled, and proceeded to divide it between his ally and himself. He claimed for himself the hide and tallow, both the hind-quarters, both the fore-quarters, and the miscellaneous tributes; and then, after some consideration, and with his mouth watering for the balance, he told the Catamount he might have the huckle and the horns.

No State has been so much abused by President Davis and his special friend as North-Carolina, and yet the President now says she stands a head and shoulder above the rest. We are thankful for justice though it comes tardily.—Conservative.

We are not thankful for any such justice. Our good old State can afford to do without it. Her highest glory is the fidelity and valor of her sons, and her chief consolation is derived from a sense of her own integrity. It can make no difference now what Mr. Davis may think or say of her; but it is a little singular that he did not discover her merits and commend to eulogize her publicly, until one of his friends was chosen (?) a second time to be her Governor.

The Mississippian says General James J. Alcorn refused the command of the State troops, but enlisted as a private. Let his name be published in letters of gold. If James Alcorn was an original secessionist he deserves the more honor for his conduct. He is the first man of that stamp who has voluntarily gone into the ranks since the conscript law was passed. We commend his example to many we wot of, who were going to whip the Yankees before breakfast.

The yellow fever is said to be raging in New Lern. We regret to learn that James W. Bryan, Esq., and wife have fallen victims to it.

The Goldborough State Journal says: "We learn that some six or more persons who went to Newbern by last flag of truce, have received a passport from Bronze Jack to pass beyond Lincoln's dominions, and have gone down upon it." We quote this to show the heartlessness of the times. The spirit of humanity which once characterized our people seems to have departed from many of them, and in its stead, as in France in former days, we have coarse jests over death and the grave.

Weekly

Standard

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1534.

Arbitrary Power.—Mow Law.
The Greenboro Citizen of the 30th September, in a notice of Randolph Superior Court, Judge French presiding, says:

"The next case of importance called was the State vs. Gray and others, who were indicted for an assault and battery on one Jones. The evidence was that the defendants suspected the prosecutor of harboring his son who had deserted the army and was then in the woods; that they tied him and a small son not liable to service and carried them several miles, where they separated them and tied a rope around the father's neck; that they called upon him to pray as his end was nigh at hand, a perfect mockery of our holy religion, and then suspended him to a tree and hung him until he was senseless; that he lay for sometime like he was lifeless; that finally they carried him to Asheboro, took out a warrant against him and bound him over to the County Court, for what nobody really knew. The jury convicted Robert C. Gray, who alone was on trial, and his Honor, after inquiring of his means—there being no mitigating circumstances shown by the defendant—sentenced him to imprisonment in the common jail for six months."

And the Citizen of the 5th October says:
"We regret to say it, but it has occurred more than once under the Confederacy as well as the State governments, that the most illegal orders have been issued by superiors and carried ruthlessly into effect by inferiors. Houses have been leveled with the ground, persons entirely innocent of any violation of the law have been restrained of their liberty, some have been hanged dead, and others have been shot in cold-blood without a court martial or any investigation of the case before a civil tribunal. The persons perpetrating these acts, though they may have acted under orders, have not themselves been liable to be sued for damages and to be prosecuted in our Courts for these violations of the criminal law. No excuse, or pretext can justify or palliate such gross and wicked violations of law. The very freedom we enjoy and are fighting for seems to be sustained by such lawless and wicked conduct."

The Citizen very properly and very cordially endorses the sentence pronounced by Judge French, and expresses the hope that the civil law will be maintained.

The outrages referred to in the last extract above, have been perpetrated under color of orders issued to the officers of the Home Guards by Gov. Vance, through Adjutant-General Gatlin. We have here before called attention to these outrages, and have suggested to the Executive the propriety of publishing his order on the subject, so that the people may be able to judge for themselves as to whether the order directs or sanctions such conduct on the part of his subordinates. His two organs in this City are silent on the subject. They do not answer We must, therefore, conclude that such an order has been issued, and that Gov. Vance is himself primarily responsible for these gross, palpable, and cruel violations of the civil law. We learn that the outrages referred to by the Citizen have been perpetrated mainly in the County of Randolph, by cavalry companies belonging to the Home Guard from certain secession Counties. Property has been seized, used, and wasted—houses have been leveled with the ground—the innocent, with the guilty, have been arrested on suspicion—women and children, together with the aged and infirm, have been arrested and held in camp, or huddled in school houses, churches, and barns; and the Citizen says, "some have been hanged dead, and others have been shot in cold blood without a court-martial or any investigation of the case before a civil tribunal." Can it be possible that the people of Randolph County have been thus scourged on account of the way they voted at the last election? We are as much in favor as any one of all proper steps to arrest deserters, and to punish those who may harbor or assist them; but not even the cause of liberty itself can justify the outrages referred to, perpetrated as they have been in many instances on innocent women and children. The Citizen of the 30th September truly says:

"Lynch or mob law is not yet to be tolerated in the South; nor is it more justifiable in the officers of the law than in the outlaws for whom they are searching."
But what must be thought of an Executive under whose orders such outrages as the above are perpetrated—and who, when duly informed of the mobbing by a portion of his own State troops in the regular service of an inoffensive citizen, on account of his political opinions, takes no steps to have the guilty punished, though they were in this place, under his very eye, for more than a week after the outrage was committed? We tell the Citizen that such a case has occurred recently in the County of Wake.

Let the press speak out in defence of the civil law; and let the Legislature, when again assembled, see to it that the civil rights of our people are not thus trampled down. It is easy to talk, and to give pledges to maintain the civil law, and to protect the inoffensive and the innocent against the tyranny and rapacity of the strong; but mere talk is no thing, and pledges amount to nothing but to deceive, unless carried out in good faith.

Yes, Verily, Mr. President.
The Fayetteville Observer thus notices the President's recent Macon speech:
"There is no doubt that President Davis' speech at Macon (published in our last) was highly repeated. It is not in his style. But we do not agree with those who complain of his very remarkable declaration that two-thirds of the army are away from their posts. We think it likely that he said one-third; but be it two-thirds or one-third, instead of encouraging the enemy, we think the statement calculated to have the very opposite effect. They fancy that we have all our men in a field, and cannot raise any more to take their places. The President undecives them. He shows them that whilst whipping them with one-third, there remain two-thirds of our fighting population as a reserve to fall back upon."
First, it is likely the President said one-third; next, if he said two-thirds, it was a most encouraging statement, especially to the enemy, and wherefore? Was there ever such a reason given by a sane person to a sane people? "The President undecives the North,"—he tells them that we have whipped them with one-third, and that when we fall back on our deserters, who constitute most of the two-thirds, that then we shall commence to fight in earnest! Our "reserve" is composed of absentees, that is, not to put too fine a point upon it—deserters; and when these shall cease to "fall back," we shall in turn "fall back" upon them, they may Yankeeedom tremble! Such is the argument by which the Observer seeks to justify the revelation so very injudiciously made by the President in his speech in relation to deserters. Human servility could descend no lower.

The most contemptible of all political bipeds is that person who was once a Henry Clay Whig,

then a Union man, then a Conservative, and then a sort of dependent ally or adjunct of the original secession party. The original sometimes evince a modicum of independence in their comments on the conduct of their leading men, but there is no spirit, no independence, no manhood in the bipeds referred to. They lost all this when they forfeited their self-respect in allying themselves with the original. "Little children, keep yourselves from idols." Conservatives, beware of any affiliation with the original. They will never respect you, and what is worse, you will not respect yourselves when you shall have knuckled to them, as the Observer has done. You can continue with them only by saying Yes, verily, Mr. President, to every thing they may say or do.

Speech of President Davis at Montgomery.
The Montgomery Mail has the following report: Mr. Davis began by expressing a sense of gratitude for the occasion, which the kind attention of the Legislature had given him, of appearing before them, and assuring the citizens of Alabama from that Capitol in which the first notes of our existence were issued, of his remembrance and sympathy. He would not attempt to conceal the fact that we have experienced great disasters of late. The enemy have pressed our armies backward into the centre of Georgia, threatened the borders of Alabama, and occupied the bay of Mobile, but the city still stands, and will stand though every wall and roof should fall to the ground. He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia. After sending forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements he could collect from every quarter, including the troops from Northern Mississippi, he had confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee into Kentucky. Had he thought that instead of the forward movement our army would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old, lamented and venerated friend, Gen. Polk, to have assumed Sherman upon his Bank by North Alabama. But he had yielded to the idea of concentration, and the sequel was anything that had been induced to hope.

Yet we were not without compensation for our losses. In Virginia, despite the odds brought against us, we have beaten Grant, and still defend our lines before Richmond and Petersburg. That pure and noble patriot, that great soldier and Christian, Gen. Lee, although largely outnumbered in front, largely outnumbered upon his flanks, commanded a body of men who had never known what it was to be whipped, and never stopped to cipher.
The time for action is now at hand. There is but one duty for every Southern man. It is to go to the front. Those who are able for the field should not hesitate a moment, and those who are not should seek some employment to aid and assist the rest and to induce their able-bodied associates to seek their proper places in the army.

Mr. Davis adverted to the part he had himself endeavored to bear in the war, of his repugnance to office of chief, and his desire for the field, incident to a military ambition, and some faith in his capacity for arms. He also alluded to his long political career, and the animosities and ill-feeling which an active part in the affairs of the country had engendered. He had feared, he said, that old prejudices in others might be turned against him, and that old feelings in himself might influence his action, but that he could declare to day, after four years experience, and in the same hall where he swore before high heaven to support the Constitution of his country, that so help him God he had never been induced on the part of any consideration or by any consideration of the past. He felt that it was no time, and he was not the man, to have any friends to reward or enemies to punish.

There be some men, said Mr. Davis, who, when they look at the sun, can only see a speck upon it; I am of more sanguine temperament perhaps, but I have striven to behold our affairs with a cool and candid temperance of heart, and applying to them the most rigid test, am the more confident the longer I behold the progress of the war and reflect upon what we have failed to do, we should marvel and thank God for the great achievements which have crowned our lines.
He next rapidly surveyed our history for the past three years, concluding his resume with a thankful notice that the great staple of the South had been superceded by grain and produce for the support of our armies in the field.

He paid a glowing tribute to the capacity, gallantry and patriotism of Gov. Wata, and urged upon the State and the Legislature the wisdom of his counsel. In the same connection, he spoke of the soldiers of Alabama. They had fought every where, and well. They were still undaunted.—Their example should be the pride and glory of the State, and an eloquent appeal to those who were yet behind.
Mr. Davis spoke eloquently of the horrors of war and the sufferings of the people. He desired peace. He had tried to obtain it, and had been rudely repulsed. He should still strive, and by the blessing of God and the strong arm of the soldiers, yet hoped to obtain it.

If there be those who hoped to outwit the Yankees, and by smooth words and fair speeches, by the appearance of a willingness to treat or to listen to re-union, hope to elect any certain candidate in the North, they deceive themselves. Victory in the field is the surest element of strength to a peace party. Let us win battles, and we shall have our terms soon enough.

Is there a man in the South in favor of reconstruction? Mr. Davis drew a fine picture of the horrors of re-union, which means subjugation.—"All that I have to say," he exclaimed in concluding this portion of his remarks, "is that the man who is in favor of this degradation, is on the wrong side of the line of battle."
President Davis passed through Greensboro on Wednesday last, on his way back to Richmond. The Citizen says he made a speech, in the course of which he said he felt sure our army would ultimately drive Sherman in defeat and through slaughter, back to the extreme northern confines of old Kentucky, and plant our standard on the banks of the beautiful Ohio! He complimented North-Carolina, and said he would rather die a free man than live a slave.
Gov. Morehead was also called for, and made a speech. He said "we could not be conquered by such a race as the Northern people; and that if we could do no better, we could successfully vanquish, and defeat, and cut the Yankees to pieces by guerilla warfare."

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State met in this City on Wednesday last, pursuant to the call of the Governor. P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, and A. G. Foster, Esq., of Randolph, were chosen Counselors to fill vacancies. The Council adjourned over to Thursday to consider the question of convening the Legislature before the usual time.

WAR NEWS.

From Petersburg.
We have received news from this point up to dark on the evening of the 4th, (Tuesday), and contrary to expectation there has been no more severe fighting, both sides seeming content with what has been done for the present.
The enemy are busy fortifying their newly gained position at Fort McRae, and show no disposition to advance. This point is one mile from their former line of entrenchments, but still six miles from the southside road. Intelligence from Grant's rear says that General has ordered up all his troops to the breastworks, leaving the country uncovered behind him and open to raids. The enemy's losses in the fight on Thursday are estimated at 4,000; ours not over 800.
Our forces after driving back the Yankees to Fort McRae on Saturday retired to a more eligible position near the Boydton Plankroad. The enemy then advanced his pickets, but they were driven back Saturday and Sunday to a more respectful distance, with some loss on their part.
The Express says that during the last few nights, Grant has been constantly using his railroad from City Point, conveying troops to the left or elsewhere. They are supposed to be reinforcements, and if the whole matter is not a feint, it betokens active operations in that quarter. Sunday night the Yankee troops were heard cheering while the train was moving the reinforcements up. Burnside's old corps, the ninth, is commanded by Gen. Gibbs.

It is estimated that Gen. Grant has lost 5,000 men at this rate it will cost him 80,000 men to traverse the six miles now intervening between himself and the Southside road.
Tuesday many rumors were afloat in Petersburg—one, that Hampton had bagged a party of raiders, and another, that Forrest has captured Rome, Ga., and 20,000 wounded Yankees. Neither could be traced to any reliable source however.

From the Valley.
An official dispatch received in Richmond, on the 4th, says that a small portion of the enemy's cavalry were in Culpeper county rebuilding the bridge at Rappahannock station. All was quiet below Richmond that day.
Another dispatch from Gen. Echols in Southwest Virginia, dated at Saltville, says that he whipped the enemy badly there Monday. They retired in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands—among them a Brigadier General and a few many other officers. Three regiments of negro troops were badly up. Our reserves and detailed men fought splendidly. The enemy fled in the direction of Sandy river. We are in hot pursuit.
General Early reports the enemy north of North river—his cavalry occupying the north bank of the stream, his infantry being near Harrisonburg. After some slight skirmishing the enemy fell back from Mt. Crawford.

From Georgia.
There is no news from Gen. Hood's operations. He has however been relieved at his own request, and put in command of Charleston and its defenses. Gen. Benburg supersedes him, in command of the whole Southern district, and now directs the movements of that army.
Gen. Forrest, according to Nashville dates of the 25th, had destroyed all bridges on the railroads and all telegraphic communication, and had stopped both roads. A heavy fight took place at Palaski, Tenn., on the 2d, between Forrest and Roseau.—The latter reports that Forrest retired that night with the loss of 300 men. Memphis papers of Saturday evening last, report that Forrest had captured Palaski, and that it will take several weeks to repair the railroads. Nashville dates of the 27th, reports Roseau as slowly retiring on that place.—Forrest was destroying bridges, &c. The fight was then going on at Palaski. Cerro Gordo Williams was trying to join Forrest. The Confederates had captured two trains at the Big Shanty.

From the North.
A special despatch to the Mobile Register, dated Senoavia, October 3d, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 30th has been received, containing the following news:
St. Louis papers say that Forrest has created the greatest excitement in St. Louis. Price's army was within twenty-four miles of the city, estimated at 35,000 strong. Cape Girardeau is reported captured. A large Yankee force surrendered at Pilot Knob on Monday. Heavy fighting on Tuesday evening—results unknown.
Bill Anderson captured a train on South Missouri railroad—twenty Yankees captured and shot. A General had issued orders calling out the militia—12,000 are under arms at St. Louis. A. J. Smith is fifty miles south St. Louis, watching Price's movements. Large numbers of refugees from Southern Missouri had reached St. Louis.
Twelve boat loads of troops had left Memphis, bound up the river Hatch and Garrison, with 3,000 men, had gone after Forrest. Winslow's cavalry had crossed into Arkansas in pursuit of Price.

A portion of the 19th Yankee army corps had left Brownsville, Ark., in pursuit of Shelby.
All quiet at Mobile on the 3d.
From Richmond.
A flag of truce steamer arrived at Varina on Tuesday, the 4th inst., with several hundred Confederate prisoners. No particulars or news received.
All quiet on the 5th in front of Petersburg. The enemy are still fortifying near Fort McRae, and show no purpose to attack us at this or any other portion of our lines.
Benburg's headquarters were removed from Petersburg on the 6th, Thursday.

From Georgia.
All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in the rear of Atlanta, and it was positively reported that twenty Yankee captured and shot. A brigade of Yankee cavalry came to Fairburn, on the West Point railroad, southwest of Atlanta on the 3d, and attacked the command of Gen. Irerson at that point, who fell back after losing one or two killed and wounded. On the morning of the 4th they were reported at Fayetteville, but it is doubtful. Prisoners taken in the fight with them say that no train has arrived in Atlanta for six days.—Military men believe that Sherman's army will be forced to abandon Atlanta and out its way out in a few days.

Later from the North.
The Washington Chronicle of the 1st has been received in Richmond. A dispatch from Grant, dated near Chaffin's, Oct. 29th, says that Ord's Corps advanced this morning and carried a very strongly fortified line of entrenchments below Chaffin's farm, with some fifteen pieces of artillery and two or three hundred prisoners. Ord was wounded in the leg but not dangerously. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market Road entrenchments, and is now marching toward Richmond.
A St. Louis telegram of the 30th says the enemy were closely pursued by the rebels to Harrison's station. The Railroad is out North of that place. Escaped prisoners have arrived. Deserters report that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels.
Salem's telegram of the 30th reports that Forrest was at Fayetteville on the night of the 28th. Since that morning no communication had been had south of Murrefreesborough.

Latest from Sheridan.
As stated in Stanton's official gazette below, communication with Sheridan was cut off, and hence no late advices had been received of him. The Baltimore American sums up the news from the Valley as follows:
On Sunday Sheridan and Torbett joined their forces near New Market, and started after the enemy in the direction of Staunton, reaching Harrisonburg about twenty-five miles from Staunton, on Monday. Our cavalry advanced beyond Harrisonburg, continuing the pursuit, and considerably annoying the enemy. Whether he will proceed now on to Staunton, or await supplies, is not known. It will be remembered that after the defeat of Early near Winchester, he sent his train to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived in safety, and he must consequently have since been subsisting mainly upon the country through which he has been operating. In the absence, however, of official information from Secretary Stanton or General Sheridan, all conclusions as to future movements are mere speculations. The object of General Sheridan's movement may have now been accomplished to the satisfaction of Lieutenant General Grant, and probably after fortifying the principal gaps of the mountains he will rest upon his laurels for a time.

The Latest—Stanton's War Bulletin.
The latest intelligence in the Northern papers is the following official bulletin from Stanton. It will be observed that it is dated on the morning of the 29th ultimo:
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 7:45, A. M.
Despatches up to 9:40 last night have been received from General Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported.
From Nashville our despatches are to 9:30 last night. The enemy did not attack us at Palaski, but took the pike toward Fayetteville, and was pursued nine miles by our cavalry. General Roseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville.
No direct communication has been had with Gen. Sheridan, for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerrillas last week in the mountains of the State.
The draft is quietly progressing in all the States. But desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications, and volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce Sherman and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn on authority which cannot be doubted, that a most brutal murder was committed, last week on the South side of Neuse, on the bodies of Mr. Alfred Reel and his sister, a most respectable and loyal lady and gentleman of that county.
In the absence of Mr. Reel, his sister about thirty years old, and a negro girl being the only persons home, two negroes entered the premises, took all the valuables, including money, that they could obtain and then murdered Mrs. Reel, Mr. Reel coming up about this time, entered the house, and was instantly shot dead by these inhuman monsters. What outrages the fiends may have committed on the lady, before taking her life, we are not informed; but they may reasonably be inferred from their brutal conduct. Mr. Reel and his sister were loyal Confederates of unblemished character, and were both unmarried.—Goldboro Journal.

THE CHATHAM RAILROAD.—We are pleased to learn that sufficient iron has been obtained from the government to lay the road from Cary on the N. C. R. R. to Lockville on Deep River, twenty-three miles. Energetic means will be immediately commenced to finish the track, which will give an outlet to the valuable coal and iron of the Deep River valley.—Conservative.

AMBITIOUS PROVOST OFFICES.—We clip the following from the Montgomery Advertiser. General Dick Taylor is working reforms in his department: "General Dick Taylor has done one thing, as which we ought to be thankful if he never did another. He has abolished all the Provost offices in the district of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, over which he presides. Captain Taylor, former Provost Marshal at this place, has been ordered to report to Forrest, and the employees in his office to Major Jones, commandant of this post.

An optician in Paris has succeeded in producing the effect of zigzag lightning on the stage, with its peculiar blue color, by means of a concave mirror, in the process of which are the two carbon poles of a powerful battery nearly in contact. When the mirror is rapidly moved by the hand, and the poles touch for a brief interval, a dazzling beam of light is thrown across the stage precisely like a flash of lightning. He has also succeeded in producing a rainbow, by means of electric spectrum, which is used with effect in the opera of Moses.

A woman's heart, like the moon, should have but one man in it.
THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, but between the Apennines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than one thousand and four hundred years ago on moral principles, industry, and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty-six in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, and justice.

SENDING A TREE.—Some years ago, a gentleman in one of our Southern States had a wild, reckless son. He had long passed the age when the rod is deemed necessary to insure obedience; but one day, after some great offence, the father resolved to whip him. The youth submitted, but after receiving the chastisement, quietly turned to the parent and pointing to a small tree near the door, said, "Father, I wish you would bend that tree for me." Surprised, the father answered, "Why, what do you mean?" "Can you do it?" "No, of course not."
"You could do it once—and so it is with me; there has been a time when you could have bent me as your will; it is too late now."

IMPROVING ON THE SCHEDULE.—The schedule price of Irish potatoes in Asheville, N. C., is \$10 a bushel. Captain Thrash, the Post Commissioner refused to pay the price, and now more potatoes are offered at \$4 than he wants to buy.
The immigration at New York continues to be large, having already reached more than 150,000 this year. It will probably reach 200,000 for the year, and a large number will go into the army.
New recruits and troops are arriving in Louisville in large numbers.
A McCallan meeting in St. Louis was broken up a few nights since by a party of Lincoln troops. They destroyed the transparencies and carried off the flag, shouting "hurrah for Lincoln." Great excitement prevailed.
A coachman, of aristocratic proclivities, in the Yankee country, advertises for a situation with the proviso that "none need apply who have not kept their carriages over three years." A bit asthoddly.

Deserters.—From city and town, from village and hamlet, from the country and from everywhere, both officially and privately, we are continually told of the swarms of deserters that are robbing, pilfering and plundering our citizens of their property, turning stock into corn fields, burning the fencing around farms, killing hogs and cows, and in fact committing every species of wanton outrage that the devil himself could think of.—Macon Confederates.

Can it be possible that there are deserters in Georgia? We thought the deserters were all in North-Carolina. The Confederate adds:
"There are men enough straggling through Georgia to-day to make our force as large as necessary for redeeming Tennessee from the dominion of abolitionism before the last day of November. In the name of the country we demand that they be brought up to their post and their duty, and if they refuse to honor and lots of country fail to awaken their dead sensibilities, then for the good of posterity let them be wiped from existence."

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.
ARRIVAL OF MR. TIM. REVUE.—The many friends of this distinguished gentleman, will be glad to learn of his safe arrival in the Confederate lines. He had, we understand, obtained permission from the Yankee authorities to visit Prince George county, and while there, was captured by one of our scouts and brought off. Mr. Reve was captured, it will be remembered, during the Kautz raid upon this city, and though an old man, was thrown into prison, and has never since been released.—Pet. Express.

NEW MODES OF PLANTING APPLE TREES.—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. The plan is, to take shoots from the choicest sort, insert them in a potato, and plunge both in the ground, having put an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

We learn from the Asheville News that Major Charles M. Roberts, of the 14th Battalion, was wounded on the 27th, on Laurel while leading a party of his men against some bushwhackers, and died the next day.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.—Adjutant General Cooper has issued the annexed important and stringent order in regard to army letter writing: "Private letters and communications relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and their publication generally injurious to the military service. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden, and any officer or soldier, or other person serving with the armies of the Confederate States in the field, who shall be found guilty of making such communication for publication, or placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press before one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be punished, according to the degree of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial."

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—As the enemy are fully apprised of all Gen. Hood's movements by this time, it is not amiss to state that the Army of Tennessee is now posted across the Western and Atlantic railroad at Acworth station, twelve miles above Marietta, and thirty-three miles from Atlanta. The evacuation of Atlanta is therefore now a work of necessity, and what shall come after we shall see. Sherman must make a movement, either forward or back, in the course of a very few days. Our best army officers entertain no fears of its being directed against either Augusta or Macon.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.—The Macon Confederate thus philosophises on the evils of the war: This war has developed the accursed depravity of human nature. In the South it has unmasked the swindler, the speculator, the extortioner, in all their hideous deformity. It has taught avarice to thirst like a vampire for the blood of poverty. It has made many forgetful of their obligations to God and their fellow-men. In the North it has emboldened the barrel to walk in the sphere of the pure, the beautiful, the innocent. It has done away with the necessity of darkness to mantle the deeds of the midnight robber and assassin. It has first bred the breast of thousands with the spirit of the first born Cain, prompting them to slay without cause and to murder without provocation. It has induced vice to brand virtue with its own shame, without the least shadow of truth. It has given sin a two-fold award over the passions of earth, causing them to triumph over the good and pure. It has verified "man's inhumanity to man," in a cruel disregard of humanity. It has developed corruption in high places, fraud and rascality in low ones. It has brought reproach on the virtuous, wise, and good. It has untamed the hinges of society, and let forth the demons of murder and rapine to glout upon the victims they assail. In short, it has emboldened the devil to come forth and assume possession, as if his reign were already established.

PAINT ME AS I AM.—"Paint me as I am," said Oliver Cromwell to young Lyle. "If you leave out the scars and wrinkles, I will not pay you a shilling." Even in such a trifles the great protector showed both his good sense and characteristic taste in the desire that the wrinkles in his countenance should not be lost in the vain attempt to give him the regular features and smooth blooming cheeks of the curl pated minion of James First. He was content that his face should go forth marked with all the bleaches which had been put upon it by time, by sleepless nights, by anxiety, and perhaps with rancor; but with valor, policy and humanity, and public cares, written in all their princely lines. If men truly great knew their own interest, it is thus that they would wish their minds to be portrayed.—Ed. Review.

MARRIED.
In this City, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. ALFRED S. THOMPSON to Miss ANNA B. CHRISTOPHERS, second daughter of J. J. Christophers, Esq., all of this City.
May peace, happiness and prosperity attend them.

OBITUARY NOTICES.
Died, at his residence, in Franklin County, on the 14th of last September, Mr. J. B. TUCKER, in the 53d year of his age.
For many years he had been a Deacon in the Baptist Church, and lived a life truly consistent with his holy profession. He leaves a wife, several children and many friends to mourn their loss; and whose memory will forever live. No "stirred urn or animated bust," is needed to record those virtues, or revive the memory of his many good and tender deeds.
May a merciful God smile upon the bereaved widow and children, and teach them, in this affliction, the lessons of His love. J. A. E.
Died, in Harnett County, on Saturday the 24th of September, 1864, Mrs. MARY BRAD, wife of Richard Byrd, Esq., in the 64th year of her age. She was a kind mother, a good mistress, and obedient wife. The deceased leaves a husband and ten children to mourn their loss, the youngest of whom is new born; and the mother being the first that has departed this life in the family. Her children are all now living and were present with their father, and accompanied their deceased mother to the tomb.
"Deep for the dead the grief must be,
Who never gave cause to mourn before." C.

PROGRESS, CONFEDERATE AND CONFEDERATE will please copy.
TWO-LIT SOAP
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKERS.

COTTON YARNS
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKERS.

PURE CEDAR VINEGAR
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKERS.